

Group 5: Sachie, Hailey, Yiqing
NOTE: Laura's corrections are in **bold**.

Skills 5

Skill practice 1 – p.76

1. At the end of their **analysis**, the authors **conclude** that **political oppression is increasing in some parts of the world.**
2. Although the government would like you to **believe** that **its programs are helping the economy to recover**, unemployment continues to rise and investment is falling.
3. Most people who have not lived in cultures other than their own **assume** that **the rules for polite speech and behavior are universal.**
4. People who watch a great deal of television **tend to** **perceive** the world as more violent than it really is.
5. A frequent **allegation** that **is made about people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five is that they have no interest in politics.**
6. The last statistics, which show an increase in the illiteracy rate, do not support **the government's claim** that its programs have brought about improvements in education.
7. The tendency of immigrants to live in their own ethnic communities is sometimes **interpreted** as **evidence that they do not wish to become integrated into U.S. society.**
8. The researchers **argue** that **much more information is needed before anyone can adequately describe how people adjust to life in a new culture.**
9. Relations between the company and its workers worsened after the employees **charged** that **the company wanted to destroy their union.**
10. Among Americans, a common **perception** is **that most immigrants enter the United States illegally.**

Skill practice 2 – pp.76-77

1. There is a widespread belief that **cardiovascular disease is a problem only in affluent societies and that it attacks mostly men**. Studies from the 1990s, **however**, provide evidence that this view of CVD is **no longer valid**.
2. Some years ago, it was argued, usually by Western experts, that **(unfavored view:) overpopulation in developing nations was one of the main cause of widespread poverty**. According to more recent studies, **(contrast maker) however**, this analysis of the relationship between poverty and overpopulation is **seriously flawed (assessment marker)**.
3. Even before vaccination became available, people in the West considered **(unfavored view) measles to be a relatively minor childhood disease that was more of an inconvenience than a serious danger to health**. **But (contrast maker)** past and present experience shows that such an optimistic view of this highly infectious disease is **(assessment marker) unwarranted**.
4. There is a tendency among nonexperts to **regard (unfavored view) primary health care in developing countries as exclusively for the prevention of disease**. **(contrast maker) Yet** a closer **(assessment marker) misperception**.
5. **The fact that some first-generation immigrants continue to speak their first languages might suggest that (unfavored view) these immigrants and their families are unwilling to become a full part of their new society**. Studies by scientists, **(contrast maker) on the other hand**, cast doubt on the **validity** of this conclusion.
assessment marker: doubt . . . validity

1. There is a widespread belief that cardiovascular disease is a problem only in affluent societies and that it attacks mostly men. This was perhaps true in the 1950s, when CVD was first identified as a major health risk. However, more recent studies indicate that this view of CVD is questionable. In many parts of the world, CVD is the leading cause of death among women under sixty-five. It is also becoming more common in less affluent countries and is expected to be the leading cause of death there by 2010.

View Markers: belief, view

Contrast Markers: however

Assessment Marker: questionable

Unfavored View: cardiovascular disease is a problem only in affluent societies and that it attacks mostly men

Favored View: CVD is the leading cause of death among women under sixty-five. It is also becoming more common in less affluent countries and is expected to be the leading cause of death there by 2010.

2. Many people assume that the rules for polite social behavior are universal. They claim that all societies have the same rules, for example, for how and when to thank others. Yet research on intercultural communication shows that this apparently reasonable assumption is unjustified. In fact, the rules for social behavior may differ, sometimes widely, from culture to culture. Studies have established, for instance, that some Asian cultures do not give or expect to receive thanks while shopping, but Americans do.

View Markers: assume, claim, assumption

Contrast Markers: Yet

Assessment Marker: unjustified

Unfavored View: the rules for polite social behavior are universal

Favored View: the rules for social behavior may differ, sometimes widely, from culture to culture.

3. Even before a measles vaccine became available, people in the West considered measles to be a relatively minor childhood disease that was more of an inconvenience than a danger to health. But past and present experience shows that such an optimistic view of this highly infectious disease is unwarranted. Measles, with its many complications – including diarrhea and pneumonia – is, in fact, potentially fatal. Before the vaccine became widely available late in the twentieth century, measles killed an estimated 8 million children annually. In 2000, the disease caused an estimated 700,000 deaths in developing countries.

View Markers: considered, view

Contrast Markers: But

Assessment Marker: unwarranted

Unfavored View: measles to be a relatively minor childhood disease that was more of an inconvenience than a serious danger to health

Favored View: Measles, with its many complications – including diarrhea and pneumonia – is, in fact, potentially fatal